pointed, explicit, fair, and Mr. Voothees ought to have been able, and should have been willing to have answered each and every one of them. This however, as we will show directly he wholly foled to do: Mr. Nelson having concluded his first hour, Mr. Voorhees took the stand. He commenced by saying that he was a young from a speech recently delivered by Mr. isn. much younger than Mr. Nelson .-

as incendiary and that the Repub- That speech was requested, by the Uni-

stion. We differed about a question of operty, into the territories." He here fr. Douglas' opinion of the Dred ays the demagogue

le to answer them

lming facts.

rew all the studied sophistry of his cun the presence of American institutions." ng adversary. Mr. Nelson most triumsecracy can find any consolation from what their champion then and there said.

we leave it to our neighbor to write it out If Mr. Cookerly (who was present) is con tent with the last effort of the Democratic candidate, we certainly should be

day. The audience was a large one and the speakers seemed eager for the contest. Col. Nelson opened in a speech one hour aspirants for Congress in this District .long, Mr. Voorhees followed one hour and a quarter, Mr. Nelson spoke one half hour them, there can be no question. In all that longer and Mr. Voorhees closed in a speech constitutes the orator, the statesman, the scholar and the politician, Mr. Nelson tri-Mr. Nelson's first speech was a plain. uniphed most gloriously over his competand lucid exposition of the great doctrines We can most truthfully say to the of the Republican party. He discussed them ably-showing that he had studied al District, that their cause is in good is now seeking. them understandingly. He grappled the

great national doctrines of the party, and Voorhees in a Tight Place.

explained them with so much clearness, When Mr. Nelson, in his speech at Bra that the most illy informed of his audience gil, held up before his audience the two must certainly have understood him .of Mr. Voorhees' "Virginia There was no trickery, no effort to deceive, no turning to the right hand or the left,- speech, and charged him with having one he met the issues of the day fairly, man- | for Northern and the other for Southern circulation. Daniel seemed to shrink up to During his first speech, Col. Nelson pro- half his ordinary dimensions, and when nounds the following questions to Mr. he came to answer for himself, he said Voorhees and requested answers to each "that he had encircled the period which and every one of them. He handed Mr. | was left out of the last edition, and did not Voorhees a copy of them and Mr. V. prom- | discover that it was in the first, until sev-

A bad excuse is better than none, but let. Did vou believe a few months ago, and de you now believe, that slavery ex- this subterfuge is too bad to serve Mr iste in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and is that your Voorbees' purpose. The speech which Mr. Voorbees delivered at the University nterpretation of the Dred Scott decision ? 2d. Did you believe and hold a few of Virginia, he had printed in this city months ago, and de you believe and hold before he delivered it, and in the first | int now, that neither Congress, nor the Terried proof sheets is the disunion and incentorial Legislature, can abolish or prohibit diary period which he expurgated from the 3d. Can the people of a Territory in any second edition. He says he intended that lawful way, exclude slavery from its lim the printer should leave this part out, and its before the formation of a State consti he "encircled it believing be would."tution, notwitstanding the Dred Scott de When you read the proof sheets, sent to you by the printer, why did you not then, Mr V trine of "State Equality" that a slaveholdstrike out this odious sentiment? That er has the lawful right to remove to the Territories, and carry with him his slaves | was the proper time to do it, and 5th. If you believe that the citizens of you discovered this error of the printer. the Slave States can carry their slaves as property into the common Territories, and How does it happen, Mr. Voorhees, that speakers, and have made it a rule all overfithe you never ordered your second edition unected therein by the Constitution, o territory can se exclude slavery as to ren for Congress? It is a little strange you Democracy, to appoint one at the same do you also believe that the Legislature of

What is the normal condition the public Territories as to Slavery or ter, until about that time 7th. Are you in favor of all the deci sions the Supreme Court has made, or may bereafter make, touching the subject of the speech as it was first published in this they have had a meeting in day time, hence domestic relations in the Territories; and felty, but discovering it was too Southern do you, and will you hereafter adopt and ow those decisions, as rules of political Sth. If the Supreme Court of the United States shall decide that States cannot exclude slavery from their limits, are you in

favor of acquiescing in that decision and adopting it as a rule of political action? If elected to Congress will you | the people be the judges. vote for the admission of Kansas into the Snion, under the Wyandotte Constitution, If An old Democrat, from the county without regard to the provisions of the of Sullivan, came to our office yesterday and subscribed for the Express. He said he could not stand the Democratic party any longer. He thought there ought to be

hibit Polygamy in the Territory of Utah; and if Utah shall apply for admission into the Union, with a constitution unobjec a change in the General, and this State a provision permitting Polygamy, will you vote to admit her into the Union? Governments, and he had determined to

We had the pleasure of hearing the can

didates for Congress in this District, com

mence their campaign, at Brazil, on Mon-

of fifteen minutes.

fully, and eloquently

slavery in the public Territories?

and hold them there as slaves?

11th. Does your "confidence in the adof the Express. firm and unshaken"-do you believe that "he has met the expectations of the country and preperly discharged the high fonc-

12th. Did you believe in 1858, and de the counties in the State of New York set you believe now, that "the President n his recommendation for the admission nations" at 55,300, and if the Breckingidge of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, did no violence to | men do not fuse the State will be carried the true intent and meaning of the Kaneas by the Republicans by one hundred theu Nebraska bill?

sand majority. 13th. Did you believe in 1858, and do you yet believe, that "the Lecompton conatitution was the legal act of the people of 14th. Did you is 1858, and do you still favor and approve the "English Bill" —especially that provision which requires
Kanass to have a population of some
93,000 before she can be admitted into the

The Republican Executive Committee are requested to meet at Republican Head Quarters this, Wednesday, evening, at 74

Committee Attention.

LF The editor of the New York Tribune

As business of importance will It will be een that those questions are ing is earnestly requested.

VOORHEES IN VIRGINIA! E ISSUES TWO EDITIONS OF HIS UNIVERSITY SPEECH One for the South and One for the North !!

A few days ago, we made some extracts Voorhees before the Literary Societies of the had been pushed forward by his the University of Virginia. The object of , and if there had been any vacilla- those extracts, was, not to criticise the proa his political record, it was owing duction, but to show how sycophantic fact. He said it had been his mis- Northern man can become when standing to differ with the friends of Mr. before a Southern audience-how crings upon the Kansas question, but he ingly Mr. Voorhees bowed before the prerays voted with the party. He en- judice of Southern slaveholders, and in orthe Dred Scott decision and said der that he might the more perfectly win in favor of the doctrine which lets their favor, misrepresented Nosthern men aveholder take his slaves into the and Northern sentiment-how, on that oc casion, he advocated doctrines which . Voorhees then branched off in a dare not advocate before this people toloud and windy tirade in which he day, and to gain the approbation of Vir-I to prove that the Republican par- ginians abused the land of his birth and an Abolition party, that Helper's the people with whom he had been raised.

arty endorsed it. He was bitter in versity of Virginia for publication, and sunciation against Cassius M. Clay Mr. Veorhees, of course, granted the rehausted his expletives on the devo- quest. The manuscript was brought to d of that distinguished geotleman, this city, the speech was published here mised he would answer all of Mr. and it now appears that two editions of it 's questions. He said he never re have already been issued from the presso asswer any question propounded one we suppose for Southern consumption, He would take them up one at a the other for Northern. But be that as i nd answer them. Here he took up may. Mr. Voorhees' "Virginis" speec per upon which the questions were which he and his friends are circulating in and commenced his answers, and this Congressional District, is not the precisely his answer to the first speech which he delivered before the Uni versity of Virginia, or as it was first issued never differed as Democrats about from the press of this city. This is a pret ty serious charge and should open the eyes 4 man has a right to take his slaves, as of the electors of the 7th Congressional District to the kind of a man who is aspiring to fill the most important position lecision and said the question was in their gift. If this individual, while red. What a silly, ridiculous an standing before an audience of slavehold How be twists in and twists out ers, did so pander to that power as we will ury now show, is he fit to represent Northern Voorhees did not attempt a further freemen? If not only this--if not only r to the questions and skulked from betraving Northern Sentiment while or so, by saying he had "answered Southern soil, but coming home, he seeks ill in his general remerks." Is was to practice a fraud upon his Northern it to all that Mr. V. did not suffici- friends, is he worthy, or ought he to have understand the questions, and was their suffrages? Although Mr. Voorhees had just that kind of courage which per-Voorhees concluded his one hour mitted him to make his Virginia speech ed his rejoinder. Expectation was on the true courage to circulate that identical to hear this half hour reply, and speech at his Northern home. Hence he seemed alive to the occasion. The has two editions published. The first nce which had heretofore been much he delivered it-the second as he would red closed in around the speaker and | bave it for Northern consumption.

every face. It was but a few me- the edition which Mr. Voorhees is circu ty, which has no principles upon which a until every one was impressed with lating in this city, there occurs the followperiority of Mr. Nelson's informs. ing period: "If the American Union shall and eloquence over that of Mr. Voor- be preserved, its wisest statesmen will be He exposed in a most masterly man- the first to look steadily to these facts, and he sophism and demagogery of Mr. to shape the policy of the nation towards nd crushed him with his biting sar- its lawful and inevitable expansion."-, his cutting ridicule, and his over. Here the period ends in the copy before us but in the fire; edition of the speech, and e never saw an audience (or the Re- as it was delivered before the University party since the organization of the Federal lican portion) better pleased. They of Virginia, and before a slave-holding auin Col. Nelson, a champion of the dience, this period is continued as follows at doctrines which they cherished, fully "And if instead this Union shall be torn in opetent for the occasion. They were treain, yet it will be left, perhaps, for a new ighted to see how easily he answered confederacy of American States, to advance ery question propounded to him by his the Star of Empire to the regions of the Equaponent, and how successfully he over- tor, and awaken THEM to life and beauty by

The sentiment contained in this period antly took his seat, and Mr. Voorhees is evidently one looking to dissolution, xhausted his fifteen minutes. If the De- and the formation of a new confederacy out of the Southern and Mexican States. We do not say that Mr. Voorhees is a disunionist-we do not believe that he isbut here, to pander to this ultra pro slavery sentiment-a sentiment that is treasonable in its conception and infamous in its Thus closed the first meeting of the two utterance-he suggests to a Southern audience the formation of a new confederacy thought such doctrine right in Virginia. why did be not have the manliness to ad vocate it in Indiana? Why assert it then and there strike it from the speech he puts in circulation here? Thy? Let Mr. Voor-Republicans throughout this Congression. hees answer to the people whose votes he

We admire a brave man. We even have respect for the disunionist Yancy, for he proclaims on Northern soil the same sen-But the man who will preach a doctrine in one locality and suppress it in another, is

"Fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." We ask Mr. Voorhees to tell this people why he did not print his Virginia University speech as he spoke it before a South ern audience? Why is the above period left out in the edition put in circulation in this District, and contained in the first edition? Did be intend to deceive the Virginians or the people here? Why is this, Daniel, and how can you expect the support of Northern men, when you have added meanness to the most cringing, pandering, unmanly toadyism? Come, sir, as you are aspiring to the first position in the gift of the people of this Congressional District, tell us, if you please, how all this appens. The North, in all her positive ness, her earnestness, her sincerity and her one thing or the other-hawk or buzzard

this entire canvass to prevent the masses of their party from bearing Republican this State when an appointment is made til after you had received the nomination by Republicans, or the other wing of the the Donglasites from bearing the truth. It has been the custom of Democrats and Re ver, before a Virginia audience, the publicans to have appealing at night when is struck us as strange to see a Democra tie appointment at the Court House for Satur but to de- day night. Had the boot been on the othceive his Northern friends, while at the or foot, we would have heard a Democrat same time he pandered to a Southern pre- ic how! that would have made the cits judice against the North. Is this the act tremble. This is perhaps" a part of the of a sincere, upright, honorable man? Let "other means than argument," which their pet candidate said would have to be used against the Republicane, But it was 't save the Squatters.

A DANTABBLY ACT :- On Saturday night as the Wide Awakes were escorting Frank Blair down Wabash street, when opposite Minshell's new building an egg was thrown | ter Sovereignty into the crowd, striking D. W. Watson .try "Old Abe" and Henry S. Lane. We This is another specimen of that I"som bade him God speed, and gave him a copy thing else than argument" ennanciated the Court House last spring.

> "The Demogracy never distort Republi an meetings or processions"-of course ot. They only throw cabbage heads in to a hall where a German Republican is speaking .- as at Fort Wayne-shoot occa mally into processions of Wide Awakes as at Newburg-throw clubs-as in Sugar Creek-eyes as on Saturday-and manifest other such delicate attentions. How de

riding on the National road, yesterday af- ing evidence of object for which the meetconsiderably injured. to despicable expediente!

Watchmen What of the Night ! er and brighter. The great questions of human freedom, of free labor and free the Charleston Convention. homes, are beginning to be unders The sober second thought of the people is returning, and the absolute necessity of a change in the affairs of the General Goverument, is becoming daily apparent. have destroyed it, is struggling in the very throes of a final dissolution. Everywhere its different factions are warring with each other-fighting as heroically as could be wished. What now is Democracy, it is lifficult to determine. That which called Democracy in the South is denounced by Democrats in the North, and that which is advocated by Democrats in North is characterized as Abolitionism by Southern Democrats. With this party.

ple left, but a universal scramble for the There are no disugionists anywhere, except in the Democratic party. A disunion ist in any other party, would be strangled as quick as a fish on dry land. A disuniquist could not live as hour in the Republican party. The air which Republicans breathe would not inflate a traiter's lungs. Treason to the Constitution and the will of the majority, is peculiarly of Democratic growth. Democrats bave avowed treasonable sentiments in public laces, and been applauded by Democrats. They have said, if a majority of the people determine who shall be their President. they will dissolve this Union. Wherever the party is in the ascendant it has debauched public morals, retarded the pubhe prosperity and robbed the public treas-

which was once led to victory by Gen

Jackson there is now no National princi

ple have determined on a change, and the good old times of 1840, when the power of the public will was more signally felt in this country than ever heretofore, are about returning. Maine is alive to the great interests at stake. The Empire and the ertion, and the fires are blazing all over the quarter speech, and Mr. Nelson com- before a Virginia audience, yet he lacked Great West, throwing a continued bright Accessions to the Republican party are of hourly occurrence. Demagogism, the peostearnest attention appeared marked Let us now to the facts. On page 36 of orators, is fast being understood. A par- inridge ticket should be started in a nor even its own members can agree, is worthy of but little respect.

With the Republicans, there is no di ference of opinion as regards the great and distinctive principles of the party. There is no disagreement with them, no disaffec tion among them. They are united more closely, perhaps, than was ever any other Government, and if there is any truth in | - I am opposed to it now and forever. horoscope indicates any thing, it is the cer present Posidential contest. No intelli- measures to dissolve the Union gent man pretends that Stephen A. Donglas stands the least possible chance of being elected-the best informed of our public men think he cannot get the electoral former getting the most of them, and leaving the entire Northern popular vote divided between the four Presidential caudidates. The Democratic party in the North will be divided between the two Democratic candidates-Mr. Douglas, however, receiving the greatest number, but not As to its effect upon those who heard out of the "regions of the Equator," If he enough to give him any Northern State .-Mr. Bell will get a scattering vote in many of the Northern States, not however enough to, in the least, endanger the suc cess of the Republicans, while Old Abe himself will get the united and undivided vale of every Republican North and South of Mason & Dixon's line. There is no reasonable contingency that will probably happen by which Mr. Lincoln will be defeated. His prospects are brightening every day. Instead of losing, we are gaining votes hourly. The friends of Mr Douglas have no hope of seeing him President on the 4th of March 1861, and they prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge. Breckinridge's friends do not expect to elect him! and they prefer the Republican candidate to Mr. Douglas. The feud between the two wings of the Democracy is widening all the time, and Lincoln is sure to be the next President.

little over one month and the Republicans will have carried the State for our State tial victory is almost won. Let us be vigilant, unceasing, and earnest.

IT Mr. D. W. Voorhees, Democratic candidate for Congress in Western Indiana, is reported to us as having asserted in a public meeting at Sullivan, in that State, that two different editions of THE WEEK-Be Ly Turneys are printed-one for Eastern, to the last day." 'Helper's Impending Crisis' is commen-We assume that our correspondent is mis-If The Democracy have been resorting taken-that Mr. Voorhees did not assert what is stated above; but if he did he is a editions of The Weekly Tribune, but send exactly the same edition to its Eastern and to its Western subscribers. Whoever as serts the contrary is a calumniator and a knave .- N. Y. Tribune.

lefforts to teach him to tell the troth.

LF Up this way, John Bell is commenpromise, half and half on the Slavery question. But down South, he is urged after

he field, and of those John Bell is the only candidate who has always voted directly against both the Wilmot Provisorand Squatthe only candidate who has voted directly in favor of protection! "John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that Slavery was the great element of our prosperity as a nation, and

"John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that humanity to the slave, no less than justice to the master, required he diffusion and extension of Slavery "What excuse shall a Southern man ren ler his conscience and his country for refusing to vote for John Bell?

use the Court House after all, is convinc-

47 B. F. Perry, Esq., of "Greenville C. The Republicans have everything to en- It." S. C., has addressed a letter to the of this county, at the Court House in this courses them in the coming contest. The people of that State, which is published city, on Saturday. The house was crowskies in every quarter are growing bright- in the Charleston Courier. Mr. Perry was ded to overflowing and hundred were comone of the South Carelina delegation to pelled to go away without having the

Mr. Perry says 'distinctly : "Lincoln will be elected President in consequence of much good the disruption of the Democratic party. It was free from all clap-traps, and was In the unfortunate disruption of the Dem a plain candid matter of fact speech, show The ocratic party at Charleston, which I did ing the fatal effects of Slavery upon the Democratic party, whose very corruptious all that I could do, amidst the hisses and enterprise, wealth and social well being of assaults of an excited community, to pre- the States where it exists-the oppression vent, I saw the triumph of the Black Re- and injustice it brought upon the non-

> that body, Breckinridge and Lane, or oth ers equally acceptable to the Southern States, would have been the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Head Quarters, to escort Mr. Blair to the Jefferson very much in the rear. ed fact that Douglas could not, under any contingency, get the two thirds vote re-

great harm to the South. He says :

cautions, politic and wise course toward the South. It cannot be in the nature of any man elevated to the Presidency, to der his administration, the Republic dismembered, and the country plunged in a civil war. Very likely his great effort will be to acquire popularity in the Southern States, and appease their opposition, by a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and respect for the rights of the South. not at all improbable that the South may find more favors under the administration of Lincoln than they have under any Dem-Under all those circumstances the peo- ocratic administration. It may be that "old Abe" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people. east we should give him a trial.

ty with the Constitution is no ground whatever for breaking up the Republic. We must wait and decide on its acts and

I go for Breckinridge in this contest with all my heart; it shows a want of wisdom or fealty to the South for any Southhalo of light upon the benighted minds of ern man to oppose him. Nothing can be to address the crowd in one of the most el- Democratic love for any man who does not Democrats. The good work is doing good, more injudicious than the starting of a Douglas ticket in any Southern State. Its only tendency will be to give the vote of of the South. Nor do I think any Breck.

posing slavery to be out of the reach of act prematurely when there is no danger. As to dissolving the Union on a mere abstraction-the right to carry slaves wher-

In conclusion, Mr. Perry warns the South Carolina fanatics to beware of the strong tain triumph of Republicanism in this arm of Federal power if they take rash

For the Express.

Communicated. The meeting at Asbury Chapel on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by a vote of any one of the thirty-three States. Minister of the Society of Friends, was The Southern States will be divided be- but slimly attended, owing, probably, to Friday last, and serves to show the dishontween Messre. Breckinridge and Bell, the the outside attractions of the show, and political preparations.

Those, however, who were present car testify to the interesting service. Opening with fervent thanksgiving and (appeal;) a few minutes of silence ensued. following which was the sermon, delivered extempore, with remarkable fluency, and in a manner which evidently impress-

ed all who beard it. The cheering words of consolation to those who were "discouraged because the way," and the earnest invitations to those not yet within the " Ark of Safety." were glike impressive, and must have awakened a response in every heart pres-

A short silence followed the address when her companion appeared in an earnest supplication, after which he made few remarks full of interest, regretting that, notwithstanding his efforts through the day, so few were present. He closed with an appeal for the enlistment of our christian sympathy in behalf of the prisoners in the city Jail, to whom they kad made a very acceptable visit. E. M.

Democrat says : "In the first place, I must say that Lincoln will get thousands of votes in this district that Fremont did not get, in consequence of the great reaction that is taking place among the Germans. does it stop here. Nearly all the Fillmore men have wheeled into line with the Republicans, determined to fight the "Har monious Squatter Sovereignty Democracy"

Southern Indiana. There is no mistake about it. Our county has heretofore been most impudent liar. We print no two largely Democratic, but if the election were to come off to-morrow, the majority would be considerably reduced. I never polis Journal. heard of so much changing in my life. Some of the Douglas men say that when We do not know whether Mr. Voorbees they see there is no chance for the Little Giant, their next choice is Lincoln. They utterly refuse to vote for Breckiaridge. the Breckipridge men even and Congressional District."

Lincoln at Home. A Springfield correspondent says "in ship meeting, let arrangements be made to his conversational language Mr. Lincoln have every Republican at the polls, and his fashion-Mr. B H. Hill, a Rell Elec- gives abundant evidence of thorough Indiana will no longer be abused by recksound sense and ripening experience. On les, unwise and unfit rulers. "I repeat, we have four candidates in public questions he expressed himself with unreserved frankness. On European pelitice he talked with a familiarity which uly close observation of passing events could have imparted. The imp which he creates upon the minds of all who come in contact with him, is that of a self made, independent, honest thinker. He rises far above the politician; he is a stranger to all the intrigues which have cursed party politics; he is thoroughly imbued with the true elements of statesmanship; and, in the highest and noblest sense.

Revewers-That Frank Blair, an avowed Abelitionist, &c .- Journal. Frank Blair is not so avowed Abolition.

of the word in which the Editor of the IT The fact that the Democracy didn't Journal uses it. But he is opposed to the spread of Slavery into the free territories. and is opposed to the mixing of the races. m her pony and log was amounted. Desperate men resort so much practices by the Slave loving De up, show that Norfolk, Va., does not con shat they means to vote for Duan and Linmorrecy

T Frank P. Blair addressed the people privilege of hearing him. The speech of

publicans in the ensuing Presidential el- Slave holder, the inequality it produced between the Slave holding and the non-If the seceding members of the Charles Slave holding citizen, and deprecating the on Convention had retained their seats in extension of an institution which is at tended by so many evils. At night the Wide Awakes assembled at

Vice President. It was a well-ascertain- Republican pole raised in the 3rd Ward. Upon inspection it was found that great havock had been made among the lamps Mr. Perry proceeds to argue that Mr. by Grand Torch light procession at Indi-Lincoln will come into power with two anapolis, and owing to the short notice thirds of the people of the Union opposed given of this meeting, there had been no his administration-with the Senate time for repairs. Nevertheless, the lamps against him, and probably with a distinct fit for duty were mustered to the number of anti-Republican majority in the House, seventy fine or eighty, and the companies He draws from this the conclusion that the proceeded to the Terre-Hante House, and Republican administration would not be after giving three rousing cheers and a huge able, even if it had the desire, to do any tiger, for Frank Blair, proceeded to escort him to the corner of 2nd and - streets It is likely Lincoln will pursue a very where the Republicans of the 3rd Ward had erected a large, tall, straight ash pole, around which they had built a rail-pen and wish to see the government broken up un- prepared a platform from which Mr. Blair proceeded to address more than 300 men

women, who had assembled to hear him. The speech was a masterly one, addressed particularly to the Mechanics, vindicating the dignity of free white labor, and deprecating the attempts of the De mocratic party falsely so called-to degrade free white labor by bringing it in competition with Slave labor in the territories.

The speech made a powerful impression on the minds of the large number of Me-The election of a President in conformi- chanics present, and was heartily applauded throughout.

After Mr. Blair had spoken an hour Col. speeches we ever heard from that gentle- this land. the State to Bell and paralyze the strength | man. He hurled a whole shower of shot into the camp of the Democracy-and every shot was a sixty-four pounder. Mr. Usher's speech elicited the most enthusiastic sp-It may be that I am mistaken in sup- plause. After three hearty cheers and a tiger for each of the speakers, three for the honest patriotic Mechanics and Republicans of the 3rd Ward, and three for glorvalue the Union. But I am not willing to jous "old Abe," the crowd dispersed, and the Wide Awakes marched back to Head Quarters and were dismissed.

This was the most delightful meeting we where they would be worthless if carried have witnessed during the Campaign, and the return from the 3rd Ward in October vest of good fruits.

If We gave the Negroes the right to

vote in Maine?-Express. same thing here if you ever get the power! The above appears in the Journal of

esty of the Local of that paper

By reference to Friday's Express it will be seen that the sentence quoted above political. gave the Negroes the right to vote in

The compositor changed the word who we, and other duties requiring our attention that night, we did not see the proof In quoting, the Editor of the Journal leaves out the interogation point, which at

once shows his dishonesty. Our private opinion is that the editor who would resort to such a dishonest trick merits and will receive the contempt of all by the people.

honest and fair minded men. But the editor says "We know you did." If by this the writer means to say that he knows that the Republican party gave the the negroes the right to vote in Maine, we have simply to say that he knows he lies. This right, as every school boy ought to the sentiment of Jefferson. know, was given to the negroes of Maine an existance, and at a time when the Dem tion, where peaceable remedies are unpro- should be a "rulling class." IT A correspondent from this State cratic party had an overwhelming majority

This is the truth of history and the Local of the Journal is either excessively dishon est or excessively ignorant thus to falsify

But the Local of that truthful sheet con tinues, and we believe you will do the same thing here if you ever get the power.

Jeems, you don't believe any such thing. We have much charity in our composi tion, but we have not a sufficient quantity to believe that the local of the Journal is a natural. The utmost we can do is to supthat zeal for his party overcomes his

Indiana to be Redeemed

We clip the following from the Indiana-The eyes of the lovers of Reform all over the Union are upon our State. The result | Jefferson vast importances, for, although we may not labor may be lightly burdened. succeed then, and yet carry the State for she pleases with her own property.) will this victory work only is required. Let vote for the Republicans in this county the suggestion made at the Mass Meeting ture" has been evinced by Democrats de of Wednesday be carried out and all will be

After the speaking is over at the town-

tole every pin, every piece of war, and purposes. all the knick-knacks they could find there | "Freedom of the press, and freedom of as souvenirs of his Royal Highness. The person Prince's private room was also invaded accoutrements generally. One damsel was rights, by the destruction of property, mob caught trying on his overcost, from which violence, blood and Munpau, in the supevery button had been cut, as momentoes, by eager devotees of the youthful Guelph."

IT Asleverybody went down to the third Ward to hear Frank Bleir on Saturday night last, the Democrate did not even claiming to be Jeffersonian. try to get a crowd together at the Court ist, nor is he an Abelitionist in any sense House, and consequently the old Wig-

> Ir The census returns, so far as made tain a population of more than 16,000. John.

Thomas Jefferson and Modern De-What is called Democracy in these days has the audacity to use the name of Thom.

as Jefferson as a catchword to gull people who have faith in true Jeffersonian doccourse was an able one and we think did trine. There is no such dectrine practiced by Democracy now days. There is no political organization more at variance with the doctrines of Jefferson than the Democ racy. Democratic speakers quote Jefferson, when there is not the first leading characteristic of the Democracy that complies with his principles. Let us look at the doctrines enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his Inaugural Address, when taking the Presidential chair for his first term, March 4, 1801, and see the wide difference between him and modern Democracy. The rogress of Democracy has left Thomas

For the Express.

Mr. Jefferson says "Error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." The freedom that "reason" has in these days to "combat error" is at the risk of Democratic clubs, pistols and stones .-When reason has attempted to "combat error" in the Senate, a Democratic partisan slips up behind the reasoner and beats him Kansas passed laws to prohibit slavery on the head with a bludgeon, Democrats they were veteed by Democratic Goverlook on smilingly, Democrats approve and nors. say "all right." At meetings of the penple to "combat error." Democrats fire pis-Jeffersonian doctrine.

andth and thousandth generation.

The Democracy of the present day differs with Jefferson by demanding further acquisitions of territory, abhors the idea of being sectional, but surrenders all our rights to territory in the North, and reaches out its grasping arms to the South, to strengthen the Slave power and give the South preponderance over the North.

"Inculcating honesty, truth, temper-ance, gratitude, and the love of man." discount from the long list of its rascali-Nelson was loudly called for, but excused ties, and the utter impossibility of Demochimself from making a speech in the night racy holding an honest election when its air, as his health would not permit it, John success is in doubt ; truth and temperance P. Usher was then called out and proceeded are bleeding at every pore, and but little equent logical and sound argum atative think negroes ought to be spread all over

"A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement

The wisdom and frugality of the Na tional, and of our own State government, are exemplified by Democratic rulers in the squandering of \$100,000,000 a year by the National government, and the reckless expenditures, and the stealing of millions of dollars of the Swamp Land funds under our State Government.

The restraint upon men from "injuring one another," is exercised by Democracy and November will show for it a rich har- lynching, tarring and feathering, and dri ving men from their homes because they differ with them on political questions.

The freedom of men "to regulate their Well who disputes that fact? We know own pursuits of industry and improve you did, and we believe you will do the ment" is manifested by Democratic Governers, under Democratic orders vetoing the regulations adopted by the people of Teritories, relative to their "own pursuits of industry and improvement. "Equal and exact justice to all men, of

ends with an interrogation mark, and any The "exact justice" of Democracy tow- date molest it." one not a natural fool would see at once ards political opponents consists in vituthat it was a question asked, and that the peration and misrepresentation, the creaword we was simply a typographical error. tion of prejudice, hate and animosity be-In the manuscript it was written-" Who tween different sections of the country on the Dred Scott case, but that he is by the account of political opinions.

ernment in its whole constitutional vigor, to come upon this subject. as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad. Men who call themselves genuine Demo-

crats talk loud and long, not for the "preservation" of the General Government, bu for its destruction-in direct conflict with Jefferson.

"A jealous care of the right of election Democrats of the present day are doing all in their power to defeat the "election by the people" of the next President, by combination, intrigue and bargain, in accordance with plans devised to prevent an Vis school, and believes that "capital "election by the people"-in opposition to should own its labor."

"A mild and safe corrective of abuses

When Republicans endeavored to augurate measures "corrective of abuses" they were opposed by a "protest" from a Democratic President-thus taking a step toward the "revolution" adverted to by

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of re-publics, from which is no appeal but to

parent of despotism." ern Democracy attempted to "majority" with fraudulent votes ; and inheard the bugle sound of "resistance" by Democrats if Abraham Lincoln is legally and lawfully elected President of the United States by the "decision of the major ity"-again in violation of the doctrine of

Economy in the public expense, that Economy in the public expense has been Lincoln, the influence of a victory will be put at defiance by Democrats in our Na

"Encouragement of agriculture, and o Democratic "encouragement of agricul

feating a Homestead Bill four times within seven years; and Democracy opposes ap propriations for River and Harbor improve ments required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce. "The diffusion of information."

The diffusion of information is decilmental to the prosperity of modern Democ AT The Quebec correspondent of the N. racy, hence the probable reason for the Y. Times says: "A party of ladies went disappearance in Indiana, under Demoon board the Hero this afternoon, examin- | cratic rule, of the millions of dollars al the cabin occupied by the Prince, and the Swamp Land fund intended for School

Modern Democracy has exhibited to the or a rush of the fair seg, who mounted his world its supreme contempt for these great

> The actions of modern Democracy contrasted with the doctrines of Jefferson will show the base deception of Democracy

> pression of the freedom of the press and

the freedom of person

EXAMINER. 17 The Bedford, Ind., Independent says that after the close of a debate between Dunn and Daily, in one of the townships of that county, five Democrats declared Facts to be Hemembered. Keep it before the People.

That the expenses of a Democratic Ad nistration, have reached the enormous sum of \$100,000,000 a year. Keep it before the People.

That we are running in debt, in time of peace at the rate of \$17,000,000 a year Keep it before the People That more than \$40,000 was used under the direction of a Democratic Administra

tion to force the odious English Lecompto

Bill through Congress. Keep it before the People. That the Pennsylvania election was carried by monies furnished by Government employees at the instigation of a corrupt Democratic Administration.

Krep it before the People. That it was by money furnished by the Democratic party that a third party was kept up (the straight American) in Connsylvania and New Jersey, and the same game is again being played. Keep it before the People .

That the Cincinnati Platform asserted the doctrine that the people of a Territory should be free to regulate their domestic

. Keep it before the Prusle That corruption has become the rule and honesty the exception under this Democratic Administration.

Keep it before the People.

That a Homestead Bill, "giving land to "Possessing a chosen country, with room the landless," was passed by Congress and enough for our descendants to the thous- vetoed by a Democratic President, and when it came back to the Democratic Senate they refused to pass it over the Presi dent's veto, and Stephen A. Douglas dodg ed the question

Keep it before the People. That the Republican House passed a Tariff Bill for the purpose of paying off our rapidly accumulating national debt, and it sleeps upon the files of the Democrati Senate.

Keep it before the People That the Republican House passed Bill for the admission of Kansas as a free the Democratic Senate. Keep it before the People.

That Kansas had population enough more than two years ago to come is as a Slave State but has not yet population enough to come in as a Free State. Keep it before the people

That Stephen A. Douglas doesn't care whether Slavery is voted up or down. Keep it before the people

That my "great principle" has given to Slavery not only up to 36 deg. 39 min. but up to 38 deg., a degree and a half more than it ever claimed, and extended the beneficient institution over Territory five times as large as the great State of New York, being the only free Territory that has ever been brought under the benign in fluence of Slavery since the organization of the government.

Keep it before the people That Stephen A Douglas said at Spring field in 1849 that the Missouri Compro nise was canoized in the hearts of the A merican People and that no ruthless hand would dare molest it

Keep it before the people That this same man was the troduce a bill to repeal the Missouri Com promise only a few months after he said

Keep it before the people That Douglas is not only pledged to the present decisions of the Supreme Court in Wickliffe resolution pledged to any decis-"The preservation of the General Cov- ions that that Court may make in all time

Keep it before the people, That Stephen A. Douglas introduced Sedition Law No. 2 into the Congress of the United States, and boasted that he would show the Senator from New York

repressible conflict,' by opening the pris on doors to northern Citizens. Krep it before the people. That Hershel V. Johnson, the candidate on the Douglas ticket for Vice President in an ultra Slave Code Democrat, of Jeff Da-

that there was a way of repressing the tit-

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPE That Herschel V. Johnson, Democratic long years before the Republican party had | which are lopped by the sword of revelu- candidate for Vice President, says there KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

> Test the leading members of the Demo cratic party only in Congress have made disunion speeches, and assert that they will not abide by the decision of the people in the Presidential contest, should that be in favor of Abraham Lincoln. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPER.

That the Republican party is, and ever force, the vital principle and immediate has been in faver of a Pacific Railroad; of a Tariff to protect home interests and pay When the people of Kansas were called off our national debt; of the improvement upon to vote for their Constitution, mod- of our Western rivers and harbors by the General Government; of free homesteads to actual settlers; of the admission of Kanstead of "absolute acquiescence," we have | say as a free State; of the restriction of slavery to the states where it now exists; and last but not least, an honert and economic cal expenditure of the public funds.

Expenses of the Governor-Gov's. Willard's Expenses se tfort At the last session of the General Assembly, the House called upon the Auditor of State, to report the expenses incurred for the Governor from Nevember 1. 1851, to January 9, 1859,-This period, embraces 5 years, 8 months and 11 days of Governor Wright's term, and 2 years of years of Governor Willard's. port is before me, and from it I take the following aummary:

spannes to Washington St. and New York . . 274 For furniture, fuel, &c. Expraded or Governor's bouse....

Making about \$5,000 annually RECEIVED BY GOV, WILLARD. penses to Washington and other pia-

xpended on Governor's house

Making \$4,441 46 annually. Now, the people always supposed that their Governor was receiving \$1,500 a year as his annual salary; and how he could get more, especially when the Constitution declares that "be shall at stated times receive for disservices a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished turing the term for which he shall have Gov. Willard, instead of \$3,000 for two

years, actually receives \$8,882 92. How does be do this? The items will show when examined 4.7 We call attention to the advertisement of Mesers. Rigier & Seers, in an other column, and commend them to the

favorable consideration of the public.